Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999

## California--state government

			Goods p	roducing	g Service producing						
Event	Total cases 3	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Admini- stration
Total [6,755 cases]	189.6									122.2	252.8
Contact with objects and equipment	18.2									13.4	22.7
Struck against object	5.4									4.0	6.6
Struck against stationary object	4.7									2.9	6.3
Struck by object	8.7									7.1	10.3
Struck by falling object										1.1	
Struck by swinging or slipping object Struck by or slammed in	4.2									2.8	5.5
swinging door or gate	1.5										
Struck by slipping handheld object Struck by swinging or slipping	1.3									1.6	
object, n.e.c.	1.4										
Struck by object, n.e.c.	2.6									2.2	2.9
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	1.7 1.7									1.2 1.2	
Falls	19.5									20.7	18.3
Fall to lower level	1.5									20.7	
Fall down stairs or steps	1.5									1.4	
Fall on same level	17.2									17.7	16.8
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	16.3									16.4	
Fall onto or against objects	1.0									1.3	
Bodily reaction and exertion	123.6									76.7	167.7
Bodily reaction and exertion, unspecified	3.9									2.3	
Bodily reaction	35.3									20.6	
Bodily reaction, unspecified	8.0									1.3	
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	11.8									9.2	14.2
Slip, trip, loss of balancewithout fall	6.1									5.9	6.3
Walkingwithout other incident	1.8										3.2
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	6.3									2.8	9.7
Overexertion	36.0									36.3	35.6
Overexertion, unspecified	8.8									11.1	
Overexertion in lifting	11.7									12.5	
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects Overexertion in holding, carrying,	7.0									7.1	7.0
turning, or wielding objects	3.5									2.1	4.8
Overexertion, n.e.c.	4.5			]						3.5	
Repetitive motion	22.4									13.9	
Repetitive motion, unspecified	2.4 12.8			]	<u></u>				]	4.2 7.0	
Typing or keyentry Repetitive use of tools	12.8			] -		]			<u> </u>	1.1	
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	6.1		l	]	]				]	1.3	
Bodily conditions, n.e.c.	21.4										40.6
Bodily reaction and exertion, n.e.c.	4.7									2.7	6.6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	9.1									4.3	13.7
Contact with temperature extremes	1.5									1.3	
Contact with hot objects or substances										1.2	
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or											
allergenic substances	5.7									2.5	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

## California--state government

		Goods producing				Service producing					
Event	Total cases <sup>3</sup>	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining⁴	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transportation and public utilities 4	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Admini- stration
Inhalation of substance	1.5	-	-					-	-	-	-
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	2.5										4.2
Transportation accidents	11.1									3.3	18.4
Highway accident	5.0									2.2	7.6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	4.7									1.9	7.4
Collision between vehicles,											
mobile equipment, unspecified	1.0									1.0	
Moving in same direction	2.7										5.1
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	1.4										
Noncollision accident	1.2										
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by											
vehicle, mobile equipment	4.0										7.1
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile											
equipment in roadway	2.7										5.1
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile											
equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	1.0										
Assaults and violent acts	4.1									3.0	5.1
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	2.6									2.7	
Hitting, kicking, beating										1.2	
Assaults and violent acts by											
person(s), n.e.c.	1.1										
Assaults by animals	1.4										
Nonvenomous bites	1.4										
Nonclassifiable	4.1										7.1

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or date for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}\,$  Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad